THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, } ss
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Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Sept. 6, 1890, was as follows:

Sunday, August 31.....22,000
Monday, Sept. 1.....20,539
Tuesday, Sept. 2.....20,858
Wednesday, Sept. 3.....20,917
Thursday, Sept. 4.....20,962
Friday, Sept. 5.....20,726
Saturday, Sept. 6.....20,550

Average.....21,075

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of September, A. D., 1890.
[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

HAVE you heard from Maine?

MAINE speaks in a tone of voice strong enough to drown the shouts of the night riders of Arkansas.

THE large increase in the enrollment of pupils in the schools fortifies the federal count of Omaha's population.

THE "gloomy outlook" which the democrats pictured for Tom Reed is not a marker to the gloom surrounding the democratic returns from Maine.

THE prohibitionists had a full fledged ticket in the field in Maine. A telescopic view of the returns fails to reveal the whereabouts of that ticket now.

MOTOR train collisions are altogether too frequent for public comfort. Do the motormen imagine that patrons hanker for the wild excitement of a collision?

THE annual report of the Wabash road shows net earnings amounting to three and a half million. For an alleged bankrupt corporation, the Wabash is doing right well.

THE fact that an Omaha plumber accumulated in a few years sufficient wealth to retire to the blue grass regions, illumines the golden halo enveloping the trade.

THE Lincoln newspaper which offered to sell its influence to Rogers and Rum for fifteen hundred dollars is making a desperate effort to get revenge because the offer was not accepted.

THE government proposes to investigate the hot winds of Kansas. Should the source of these midsummer roasts be definitely located a heavy invoice of icebergs is to be imported from the Arctic regions.

THE police commission is exceedingly liberal in dispensing leaves of absence. If these favors were distributed discriminatingly and extended indefinitely, a vast improvement in the character and ability of the force would result.

SPELLBINDER MCKEIGHAN is busily engaged delivering "masterly analyses" of the issues now before the people, but there is a significant absence of all reference to the issues involved in the suit filed in the Webster county probate court.

THE first constitutional convention held in Kentucky since 1852 is in session at the state capitol. The convention is composed of some very able men, the roster containing names prominent in the history of the country. George Washington, a relative of the immortal general, is the presiding officer.

THE woman suffragists announce that the soil in South Dakota "is in good condition to sprout the seeds they sow." Reports from the other side say, however, that the lost cause of the south was a glittering success in comparison to what the outcome of the suffrage struggle will be in South Dakota this fall.

NO LATER than Monday morning the democrats had a dead sure thing on defeating Tom Reed. It was all fixed that his opponent should receive one thousand majority. The fact that Reed has doubled the plurality of 1888, with several towns to hear from, shows how effectively democratic hopes and prophecies were demolished.

IT IS claimed that a dozen of the richest corporations in the country have formed an alliance against strikes. The compact agreed to is that in case a strike occurs to enforce unreasonable demands, whether the strike be against one or all, there is to be a general lockout. This reads nicely on paper, but it is another thing to carry out such a programme. A lockout when there is an active demand for products is impracticable.

THE New York board of arbitration has heard the evidence concerning the New York Central strike, and that is all that can be done until January, when the legislature meets, at which time it will make its report. And the legislature will probably pigeonhole the report. Meantime the board of arbitration that did not arbitrate will continue to draw its salary.

ATTORNEY GENERAL COCHRANE of North Dakota is a marked man. The suffragists of the state petitioned for separate ballot boxes at the coming election merely to demonstrate their ability to vote, even though the votes did not count, but the state's attorney declares there is no authority for this species of child's play. The decision provoked a storm of indignation in the suffrage camp, where it was unanimously resolved that Cochrane is "too mean for anything."

THE SENATE FAVORS RECIPROCITY.

The senate, by a vote of thirty-seven to twenty-eight, adopted what is known as the Aldrich reciprocity amendment to the tariff bill. This provides that on and after July 1, 1891, whenever and so often as the president shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which in view of the free introduction of such sugar and other articles into the United States he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of the tariff act relating to the free introduction of sugar and the other articles, the production of such country, for such a time as he shall deem just, and during such suspension the articles specified shall be subject to the duties named in the act. The effect of this, if adopted by the house, will be to place sugar and molasses on the free list from the date when the new tariff law goes into effect, the other articles, coffee, tea and hides, being now admitted free. In the event of the countries, or any of them, from which we obtain sugars and molasses maintaining duties on the agricultural or other products of the United States after July 1, 1891, regarded by the president as reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, it will be his duty to suspend the free admission of those articles and they will then become subject to the duties provided in the act, which as to sugar and molasses are the same as those now levied.

There has been some discussion regarding the expediency of conferring upon the president so large and important a power as this legislation involves, and an amendment was offered merely directing the president to communicate the facts to congress, but it was defeated. Speaking on this point a few days ago, Senator Hale said the president had been given power quite as great in other matters, and it was pretty generally agreed among republican senators that there was nothing to be apprehended from giving this authority to the executive. It is obviously, however, a delegation of a very great and important power, and it is not unlikely that the house will insist upon a modification of the amendment in this particular. There is very little doubt, however, that this measure for encouraging reciprocal trade will be incorporated in the tariff bill, and thus an immediate effort be made to learn how far the countries from which we buy sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides are disposed to go in giving more favorable opportunities in their markets to our agricultural and other products.

The belief has become very general that the experiment is well worth trying and that the present is so conspicuous a time for trying it that it would be a grave mistake not to go forward. There are reasonable grounds for doubting that it will accomplish what its more sanguine advocates expect, but that it will have some good results is unquestionable. Even the assurances that have been received from Brazil warrant this conclusion. It is a policy that has grown very rapidly in popular approval, particularly with the agricultural interest, and there is no interest which can make any just complaint against it.

WYOMING'S FIRST ELECTION.

The first state election in Wyoming takes place tomorrow. Much interest is manifested in the result, as it will determine with which party a majority of the people will cast their political fortunes. Both parties have placed in nomination men of commanding prominence and ability. Governor Francis Warren heads the republican ticket and G. W. Baxter the democratic. There are no factions or discouraging elements in either party, and the result will therefore be an accurate test of party strength.

Although the democrats have made a lively canvass of the state, the leaders have little hope of success. Republicanism has gained steadily in the territory since 1882. In 1881 the republican majority for delegate to congress was sixteen hundred and thirty-nine, in a total vote of twelve thousand eight hundred and eleven. Two years later the democrats let the election go by default, and in 1888 the republicans increased their majority to twenty-eight hundred and ninety-four, out of a total of eighteen thousand votes cast.

During all these years republican success was achieved on the strictly local issues. National questions did not enter the campaigns. With the prestige of statehood accomplished through republican efforts, coupled with the business-like management of territorial affairs, gives the republicans superior claims to the suffrages of the people. The sturdy pioneers of the territory and the no less energetic though later residents belong to the pushing, developing class. They are familiar with the obstructive efforts of the national democratic party to strangle statehood, and they know to their cost how their material interests were affected by the mismanagement of Cleveland's imported rulers. The republican party gave them home rule in territorial days and supplemented it with the grander privilege of statehood. The country expects the people of Wyoming to show their appreciation at the polls, and it is safe to predict that the new state will ally itself with the party of progress by the largest republican majority ever cast there.

SPEAKER REED'S RE-ELECTION.

The constituents of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed have made answer to the democratic assaults upon his course as speaker of the house of representatives by re-electing him to congress by a largely increased plurality. For eight months Mr. Reed has been the target for more vindictive abuse and relentless vituperation than was ever showered upon any other public man in our history. He has received, as he himself said in his speech at Portland last week, much indiscriminate praise and much indiscriminate blame, and the one was just as much deserved as the other. He has been freely and vigorously denounced as a usurper of power, exercising arbitrarily authority for which there was no warrant or precedent, and on the other hand he has been extolled as one of the most heroic figures in our legislative annals who had courageously inaugurated a principle that has revolutionized the methods of legislative procedure.

Regardless of both indiscriminate praise and indiscriminate blame, Speaker Reed has gone steadily forward in the performance of his duty, adhering strictly to the course marked out by the revised rules and approved by the majority of the house. He has never lost his temper nor faltered when the storm of denunciation broke upon him, nor has he presumed upon the praise of friends to do more than he conceived to be his duty. He has offended a few members of his own party, but only in the consistent observance of the rules which the majority had established and was competent at any time to change. Those who criticize the course of Speaker Reed should be candid enough to confess that it would have been impossible without the concurrence of the party in control of the house, and while it may be conceded that his influence was greater than that of any other one man in determining that course, the responsibility for it is shared by every republican of the house of representatives. How far it has been vindicated by results every citizen may decide for himself from a fair and just consideration of the record.

The people like a man of courage and firmness in the performance of duty, and, unquestionably, Mr. Reed is such a man. His able and fearless leadership of the republicans of the house is recognized by the party everywhere, and his re-election will be gratifying to all republicans who believe in the brave and manly assertion of the principles of the party. So far as his constituents are concerned, the course of Mr. Reed, as speaker of the house of representatives, has been splendidly vindicated, and republicans everywhere will heartily congratulate them upon the result.

THE secretary of the treasury has been somewhat slow in responding to information regarding Canadian railway competition asked for by a resolution of the senate some time ago, and the fact that he is just entering upon an investigation of the most important matter involved in the inquiry makes it probable that there will be no legislation on the subject at the present session. Meantime it appears that the Canadian companies have not been indifferent to the situation and are prepared to evade or avoid the consequences of a decision against them relative to the use of the consular seal system. Their representatives at Washington say that if the system of sealing merchandise at Canadian points for American delivery is stopped the goods will be brought to the American border and there sealed. This would doubtless enable them to hold the traffic so far as any present authority exists to interfere with them, so that the matter would have to become one of special legislation. It is not likely that the subject will receive any more attention at the present session of congress than has already been given it.

IN VIEW of the crowded condition of the high school and the fact that pupils were turned away for want of accommodation, it is clear that temporary expedients must be resorted to. Bids for the proposed brick school show that the structure will cost at least twelve thousand five hundred dollars. The vital question is, shall children be deprived of educational facilities merely to satisfy the clamor against "despoiling the high school grounds?" The board is not in condition to build an annex to the high school, nor can it purchase of a new site in the neighborhood and build without the authority of the voters. Nor is this the time to submit a proposition to the people. The board is hedged in and cannot move in the manner best calculated to subserve the interests of the schools. The best and most economical course to pursue is to erect a safe and commodious brick structure with the understanding that it will be demolished within three years. By that time other accommodations will be provided for.

THE unaccountable delay of congress in the matter of Missouri river appropriations, imperils navigation hereabouts. The lonesome sandscows plowing their weary way through the treacherous currents are in momentary danger of striking a snag and going to the bottom with their precious loads. Even the Pittsburg fleet of imaginary steamers dare not venture into the mad waters lest a floating sand bar should rend them from bow to stern. But Mr. Broatch is still drawing his two hundred and eight dollars a month as river commissioner with great regularity.

IT MAY interest the board of health of Omaha to learn that the lavish appropriations of Denver have not materially improved the sanitary condition of that city. The Denver *News* says: "With seventy thousand dollars in the health department alone this year, the alleys and gutters of the city were never before in such a filthy condition." Evidently heavy appropriations do not always make the mire go.

POSTMASTER GALLAGHER will be sadly missed from the federal building. His retirement will seriously discommode the Tammany gang and council combine. The private office of the postmaster was such a convenient place for spoils hunters, taxeaters and contractors to set political pins and work up municipal jobs.

OF COURSE the council combine was shocked to learn that the medicine man of the twenty-eighters tapped the treasury for seventy-five dollars, but the well-feigned ignorance of the haul is not near as painful as the efforts of the gang to learn how the news leaked out.

Where Does It Stand?

Fremont Tribune.

The Omaha Double-Header has not yet defined its position. Which does it want elected, Powers or Boyd? Is it for the "lady or the tiger?

POLITICAL CHOW-CHOW.

During the state fair which is now on, Dictator Burrows will give away samples of his celebrated Alliance tea. This tea is guaranteed to be cheaper than any other tea in the market. It is grown on the farm of Mr. Burrows in Gage county. He hoes it in the dark of the moon, thus imparting a peculiar flavor not possessed by inferior articles. Purchasing Agent Hartley polishes it and puts it in original packages. Two drawings of this tea will go further than a half dozen drawings of Chinese tea, and is warranted not to corrode the breath, and will always reduce bunions. Farmer Edgerton uses this wonderful compound on his hands, and the scarcity of bunions has been noted by farmers. While at the state fair do not fail to ask Mr. Burrows for a sample package, and get him to deduct the commission. A fine line of the $17.50 a dozen badges will also be worn by Mr. Burrows.

The following verses are contributed by a South Omaha citizen who claims that he found them in the street, signed by the professional farmer who edits the double-ender. He has evidently poured out his young soul:

Oh, I long for a home in the rural shade
Where the dear, kind farmers grow;
Where the bobolink bobs on the ha-ha bush,
And the snow bird eats the snow;
Where the hedge-birds trim the hedge all day,
And the corncrake works in the corn;
Where the goatsucker sucks the goats all night,
And also at early morn!

A home in the country is what I love,
And its beauties I most admire,
Where the hedge grows up off the hedgehog's back,
And the wire-grass grows on the wire;
Where the walnuts hang on the garden wall,
And the butternuts butter your bread;
Where the milk-weed furnishes milk so sweet,
Without driving her under the shed!

How sweetly beautiful it must be
Where the cowslip feeds the cow,
And the honeysuckle sucks out honey so sweet,
Methinks I can taste it now;
Where the buttercup holds the butterfly's eggs,
And the lady's-slipper is found;
Where the cypress heaves a weary sigh,
And the ground-cherry grows in the ground!

Oh, give me the lot of the farmer man,
Though his burdens are hard to bear!
Yet, here while I sit and think them out,
They are not so hard to share.
His big, green dollars I'm sure to get
While I lend him my cultured brain,
And election day he'll sure come round
To get into the demo's train.

Going and Saying.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

He sat and looked at the busy editor for about fifteen minutes steadily. Finally he yawned sleepily and remarked: "There are some things in this world that go without saying." "I know it," snapped the editor, "but there are too darned many things that say a good deal without going."

Drove Him Out.

Detroit Free Press.

Spokane Falls did a good thing the other day in driving one George Havens out of the town under threats of lynching. He had been investigating the titles worn by various individuals, and had discovered that out of 150 "Judges," "Colonels" and "Profs." only two men had any real right to the prefixes. He was, of course, looked upon as a dangerous man to the community.

He Is Off Again.

Hemingford Guide.

Mr. Kem says: "The rich men and politicians say the reason why the farmers are poor is because they attend too many political conventions, instead of staying home to work." That is false. Fault has always been found because the farmers don't attend their party caucusses and conventions. Had they turned out in greater number at political caucusses, they might have had more laws protecting their interests placed in the statute books.

Slurring the Soldiers.

Fremont Tribune.

Referring editorially to the Grand Army reunion at Grand Island, the World-Herald speaks sneeringly of an old soldier as follows: "L. D. Richards is camping on the grounds with the boys, taking his meals at a lunch counter and sleeping on a cot." Suppose he did this, then what? Is it any crime? Do the fifty thousand old soldier boys of Nebraska, many of whom are there with him, consider it a disgrace?

L. D. Richards began sleeping on the cold ground, in the mud and rain, beneath sullen southern skies in the sixties, when the boom of cannon convulsed nature and shook the rain drops from the clouds. He was only fourteen years old then, but he stood with the boys in blue and helped them save the nation. A tent and cot would then often have been a luxury.

A little later, when he was earning a living by honest toil, when he was surveying routes for those "great civilizers," the railroads, he slept in a tent for several years.

Mr. Richards is perhaps more used to the rigors and experience of camp life than any citizen of Nebraska. He has lived about one-third as many years under a tent as he has under a roof. And now, if he cared to sleep with the boys again in camp would any fair-minded man, any decent man, slur him for it?

How do the old soldiers of Nebraska like the contemptible fling of the young dude of this soldier-hating paper, anyway?

There was one thing very noticeable about the reunion. It was that while there were old soldiers there who are nominees on the republican state ticket, there was not a single other soldier candidate there. The candidates on the other tickets were not in it.

The Liquor Traffic in Ohio.

Cleveland Leader.

Under the operation of the present tax and local option law in Ohio the number of saloons has fallen from over 16,000 to 10,754, and the tax collected this year amounts to $2,458,418. Before the establishment of this system the law prohibited, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, the sale of liquor to be drank on the premises. Had the law been enforced, it would, of course, have closed every saloon in Ohio. But it was not enforced. It was openly violated thousands of times a day in every city in the state and under its operation new saloons sprang up like mushrooms. The traffic was free and unrestrained in the face of the most restrictive laws on the subject.

Is there anyone so blind as not to see, or so unfair as not to admit, that the present system of regulation is productive of better results than extreme prohibitory measures? The people in towns and villages, where the temperance sentiment is strong enough, are permitted to vote upon the subject and to prohibit the sale of liquor in their midst. Where this is impossible they impose a tax upon the traffic and make it pay something to support the courts, the police, the schools, and the various departments of government. Nearly two and a half million dollars was derived from this source during the current year, and the number of saloons was greatly decreased. Here are genuine, substantial fruits. There is no chasing after theories or attempts to realize impossibilities. The legislation enacted was upon old practicable lines and the results are both tangible and satisfactory.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Physician and a Barber Indulge in a Lively Shooting Scrape.

NOTHING SERIOUS RESULTS TO EITHER.

Annual Meeting of the Interstate Temperance Union—Three Runaway Accidents—News in and About Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Dr. C. S. Hart, a prominent physician of this city, and Levi Parrish, a barber in business at Thirteenth and O streets, were the principals in a shooting scrape at the house of ill-fame at 1625 O street, kept by Birdie Disbrow, which happened between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. Dr. Hart claims that Parish roughly accosted him because he had lately withdrawn his patronage from Parrish's shop. The doctor endeavored to evade a quarrel, but the fellow grappled with him and forced him backwards over a piano stool. While he had the doctor in this position Parrish drew a revolver and fired two shots, one grazing the physician's cheek and the other his forehead. The last shot brought blood, and Hart having secured his revolver fired at his antagonist. His aim was as bad as Parrish's, and he succeeded only in drawing blood from the other's shoulder. They were parted before any serious damage was done. The whole party was brought to the station.

TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

The annual meeting of the Interstate temperance union, an organization for the advancement of temperance work in the five states of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, North and South Dakotas, was called to order in Rohanan's hall at 10 o'clock this morning by the president, C. A. Atkinson of Lincoln. Thomas Bain of Kansas was secretary. President Atkinson opened the meeting with an address on the work in Nebraska, and predicted that the amendment would carry.

On motion the following committee to report nominations for officers was appointed: Mrs. Lawrence Miller of Iowa, J. D. Knox of Kansas, M. E. Goodman of North Dakota, and E. O. Presson and Dr. C. F. Creighton of Nebraska.

The roll call showed a large number of delegates present, but the amount of business transacted was inconsiderable. Judge Cessna of Hastings and Chancellor Creighton occupied the rostrum this morning, and their remarks were directed toward a review of temperance work, and roseate predictions for the future.

This afternoon Hon. A. H. Horton, chief justice of the state of Kansas, spoke on the best methods of furthering the work in Nebraska, with some very good suggestions as to how the amendment could be carried, based on the experience of the prohibitionists in Kansas. The tenor of the remarks made showed that the convention was working on the non-partisan plan and did not believe in the third party plan of achieving results.

This evening a number of meetings, addressed by well known speakers, were held on Government square, after which an adjournment was taken to the hall, where ex-Governor Larrabee of Iowa held forth on the same subject handled by Judge Horton, giving the experience of the non-partisans of Iowa in the matter of securing the passage of a prohibitory law. The addresses were interesting, but the great persuader, Chaplain McCabe, is the drawing card for tomorrow.

PICKED HIS POCKET.

J. D. Canfield, an aged gentleman whose home is in Villisca, Ia., was robbed of his pocketbook containing $30 and some valuable papers, at the Burlington depot this morning. Canfield is engaged in the harness business at Villisca, and came to Lincoln to see the state fair, and incidentally to purchase a stock of goods. His pocketbook was in his inside vest pocket, and the waistcoat was tightly buttoned by him. After he had threaded his way out of the crowd, and reached the waiting room he discovered that his vest had been partially unbuttoned and turned up. A hurried search revealed the fact that the pocketbook was gone. The matter was reported to the police, and a fellow named James Gits arrested. Canfield was unable to identify him, however, and he was discharged with orders to leave town.

WAS NOT ABDUCTED.

Flora Fedawa, a young woman who has frequently had her name appear in police annals, capped the climax yesterday afternoon by running away with a coal-black negress, who is known only by the sobriquet of "Beatrice." The story was at first spread abroad that she had been abducted for the purpose of recruiting a negro dive in Omaha, but the truth is that she went of her own accord. Her mother is a wealthy widow of this city, and she telegraphed to various points to intercept her daughter. The girl became scared, however, and came back home this morning. She is about fifteen years old, and confessed that she had gone to Omaha to have some fun, but thought better of it, and concluded not to stay.

THEY USED CHAINS.

A lively racket took place in Hood's saloon on South Eleventh street last night. Pools had been sold there during the night, and the gang got a little too lively. The proprietor had his bouncers attempted to eject several obstreperous individuals, and a grand fight resulted. Chairs were the principal weapons used, but the bouncers were the best men, and threw the disturbers out at the back door. The police arrived too late to make any arrests.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENTS.

The carryall conveying the Omaha baseball team from the ball grounds was smashed to smithereens last evening. A passing car frightened the horses and they started at a lively rate, spilling the boys along the ground. None of them were hurt seriously. The driver held to the horses for a block but was thrown out, receiving slight injuries.

No such exciting sight during a runaway was ever witnessed in Lincoln as yesterday evening, when a team of horses came tearing down Tenth street and collided at P with a lumber wagon. The collision caused the horses to jump ten feet in the air, but effectually stopped them. No one was in the runaway wagon and the driver of the lumber wagon speedily got out of the road.

Shortly after noon today a buggy driven by a young man named Rawlins was run into by the steam motor on the Rapid Transit line, at the corner of P and Twelfth streets. Rawlins attempted to cross in front of the advancing motor, and had cleared the track when the horse became frightened and backed squarely into the track again. Rawlins leaped in time to save himself from injury, but the buggy was smashed. The horse attempted to run, but was caught, although it took half a dozen men to hold him. Had he gotten loose a fatality would probably have resulted, as the street was crowded. The animal was cut and bruised.

HAD MONEY BUT KEPT IT.

A queer case was filed in the district court this morning. It is what is called a divorce case, and is something new in Lancaster county. The plaintiff is Mrs. Laura E. Gilbert, who says she was married to David H. Gilbert in Keokuk, Ia., May 4, 1873, and that he deserted her in April, 1887, after several years of cruelty and failure to support. She says that he would leave home for days at a time, and she and the children would have to go out and work for something to eat. He also spoke disparagingly of her and called her bad names. In 1887, when she was in a delicate condition, he got up and dusted, leaving not a cent in the house. She could not pay her rent, and the landlord put her out of the house, compelling her to depend upon the charity of neighbors during her trying period. The defendant lives on Rose street, between Seventh and Eighth, and has considerable property. The plaintiff asks for alimony and the care of the children.

BANK EXAMINER SANDER'S RESIGNATION.

T. E. Sanders' resignation as state bank examiner is ready for the banking board, and will take effect October 1. Mr. Sanders has just been elected vice president of the Columbia National bank, and with his fourteen years' experience in the banking business is counted an indispensable man for the new concern. The Columbia will be capitalized at $250,000 and will begin business October 1. The following directory has just been elected: John B. Wright, president; T. E. Sanders, vice president; J. H. McClay, cashier; A. S. Raymond, Charles West, E. R. Sizer, Frank L. Sheldon, Thomas Cochran and H. P. Lau. The Lombard investment company is backing the new bank.

FANNIE WAS SLICK.

About six months ago George Hubell filed a petition in the district court for a divorce from his wife, Fannie, who has been living at Clarinda, Ia. Hubbell set forth that his wife had deserted him two hours after the ceremony had been performed, and refused to live any longer with him. She answered by saying that she married him to please her parents, and refused to live with him to please herself. The case was to have come up at the next term of court, but Hubbell's attorneys received word today that it wasn't necessary to proceed further, Fannie had stolen a march on them by getting a divorce herself in an Iowa court. The case was therefore dismissed today.

CITY ODDS AND ENDS.

County Attorney Stearns filed nine informations in the district court today against Rickard, Clark, Ward, Eager, Cox, Prather, Roderick, Nolan and Harris, for various criminal actions, already set forth in these columns.

Sam Peoples, the young colored lad, who stole some money from his mother's employer, was sent to the reform school this afternoon by Judge Stewart.

The exhibition given by the Wyoming cow boy show at Cushman park was a howling success. Byrne Brothers & Byrne take the cake as far as a startling show is concerned.

Temperate Temperance.

Ainsworth News.

The Lincoln Call is not law or gospel, neither is it right when it says prohibition is right. Neither the Call nor any other paper should dictate the food taken into the body of any man, much less presume to decide upon the kind of beverage used at the table of any citizen. If to prohibit the use of beer, wine, cider, ale, porter, gin, brandy, whisky or any other article is right, then it is right to prohibit the use of coffee, tea, tobacco and numerous other foods which shorten life when used to excess. Any one who relies upon the license law as the only means of restriction is not sincere in his effort to restrict the abuse of intoxicating beverages. High license is undoubtedly a great factor in the matter of restriction, but without gilt-edged security for the proper observance of temperance legislation in the shape of bonds, it is powerless to restrict. The Nebraska law provides that any person selling drinks to minors, forfeits $25 for the first offense. It also provides for a fine of $50 for selling to a drunkard, insane person or an Indian, and $100 is the fine imposed for selling liquors on Sundays or election days. The law also provides that when any person shall become a county or city charge by reason of intemperance, a suit may be instituted on the bond of any person licensed who may have been in the habit of giving intoxicating liquor to the person so becoming a public charge. The law also provides for windows unobstructed and against treating. In fact, the law covers every point and gives the person objecting to the use of liquors every opportunity and advantage over the saloonkeeper.

Experience has demonstrated that our present legislation is wise and for the best, as results in prohibition states testify that there is more drunkenness under the prohibitory law than under the present Nebraska law; but the main objection to the prohibitory law is the fact that the innocent are punished while the guilty are allowed to continue in debauchery. Show us a prohibition town and we will show you liquor used in excess by the same class who make drunkards in a town where restriction prevails. Though many arguments may be advanced against the present Nebraska liquor law, much more can be truthfully said against prohibition. Upon one policy all good people can agree, and that is the organizing of public sentiment against drunkenness. Too much energy has been wasted in abusing the man who sells that on which men may get drunk, while there has been two much indulgence shown for the man who gets drunk. The strongest agency in preventing men from becoming drunkards during the last generation has not been the enactment of laws to debar them from buying drink, but the growing realization that they cannot afford to become drunk—that it now means for the minister the forfeiture of his pulpit, for the lawyer the loss of his clients, for the physician the dwindling of his practice, for the congressman the risk of his seat in the capital, for the business man the shaking of public confidence, for the laboring man the danger of "losing his job." The chief aim of all good citizens in this matter should be to make drunkenness constantly more and more odious and thus less and less common; and this must always and everywhere be the work of education and training in far greater measure than that of law.

RAILROAD GOSSIP.

Meeting of the Central Traffic Association in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Today's meeting of the Central Traffic association was the usual informal first day's session, in which the various subjects are apportioned to the proper committees. Chairman Blanchard, however, had prepared a complete history of the new bill of lading, which he read. All the facts have been published, but Chairman Blanchard concluded with the opinion that tomorrow would be the crucial day and that in the afternoon he would submit a report which would embody the opinions of each of the eastern roads.

The opinion left on the minds of the members was that Chairman Blanchard would tomorrow recommend either the discontinuance of the use of the new bill of lading or that an early conference with the shippers be held, for the purpose of agreeing on an amended uniform bill.

Said one of the members after the meeting: "We, who are using the new bill of lading, are feeling keenly the effect of the shippers' boycott. To get down to brass tacks, we can't stand the discrimination much longer — nor will we. The Grand Trunk, Wabash and Big Four are doing an unprecedented business and the rest of us are only getting the through business which cannot be turned from us. The Lake Shore road has notified Chairman Blanchard that it will discontinue the use of the new bill of lading unless all lines use it, and half a dozen others of us will follow the example of the Lake Shore tonight."

During the day the Grand Trunk gave its ultimatum to Chairman Blanchard on the bill of lading matter. It was that it would use the new form if every other line eastbound from St. Louis, Peoria and Chicago would use it. The Rock Island being a road east bound from Peoria, President Cable was seen. He said: "We will have nothing to do with this new bill of lading unless it is amended in a manner satisfactory to the shippers. We all want a uniform bill and when one is drafted satisfactory to all concerned, it will undoubtedly be put into effect on all roads in the country." In the minds of the Central Traffic people, this seemed to settle the matter. It is expected no further effort to bring the Grand Trunk, Wabash and Big Four into line will be made and that the majority of lines now using the new bill will discontinue until it can be satisfactorily amended.

In today's meeting of the Western Freight association, the Rock Island and the Alton gave their expected notices of reduction in grain rates from the Missouri river to Chicago of 19 cents on wheat and 17 cents on corn and from the Missouri to St. Louis of 4 cents on wheat and 12 cents on corn. The motion to reduce the rates as above was voted down and the two roads gave notice under the rules that they would make the reductions on September 19. It is expected that other roads will take similar action tomorrow.

The Meeting of Managers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Chairman Goddard of the Western Passenger association said today in regard to tomorrow's meeting of the general managers of the association: "I called the meeting of managers because it seemed to me necessary to restrict the powers of the passenger agent, who is the main cause of the present demoralization. The man who deals with the public ought never to have a rate-making power. He ought to be able to answer finally: 'Those are the rates and I must stick to them.' The agreement will not be amended by the general managers, but they will probably instruct the general passenger agents to do so."

NEBRASKA KEEPS UP HER END

How this State Has Fared at the Hands of the Present Congress.

ACTS OF GREAT VALUE TO THE STATE.

A Description of Some of the Measures Which Have Reached the Statute Book and Some Which Haven't.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—As the work of the present session of congress is practically completed, with the exception, of course, of measures of supreme necessity, like the tariff and delayed appropriations, it will be of interest to give some account of those measures which have reached the statute books as are of local importance to Nebraska. There are not many of them, four being the actual number, but they are of value to the state.

In the public building line Fremont is the only city which has met with success. This city will have a "suitable public building, with fire-proof vaults," and the limit of cost for both site and building is fixed at $80,000.

An act of considerable importance to settlers is that to establish two additional land districts in Nebraska. The first is called the Broken Bow district, with the local land offices at the town of that name, and the other is the Alliance district, with offices at Alliance.

The act "requiring purchasers of land in the Pawnee reservation to make payment, and for other purposes," comes next. This law provides that purchasers who may be in default of payment of either principal or interest under the act of April 10, 1870, are required to make full payment therefor to the secretary of the interior within two years from last April, and any person in default thereof for sixty days thereafter shall forfeit his rights to the lands purchased and any and all payments made thereon.

The secretary of the interior is directed to resell such forfeited lands at public auction, and under said sale full payment must be made within one year.

The Iowa & Nebraska Western railway company have been authorized to construct a bridge across the Missouri river on the line on which its railway may be located, either in Douglas or Sarpy counties and Pottawattamie county, Iowa. This bridge must be commenced within one year and completed within three years or the grant will be void.

This completes the statement of the legislation accomplished which is of direct local interest to Nebraska. There are, though, many other matters which are in an advanced stage and which stand in a position for consideration at the next session. For instance, among the thirty-five public building bills that Speaker Reed has so effectually tied up is one making provision for a building in the city of Beatrice, and this, too, has already passed the senate.

There are also many other local measures of importance on the calendar of business, all of which have received a favorable recommendation from the committee which examined them. In the following statement the character of these measures is shown, together with their present legislative condition:

To provide for the construction of a public building at Hastings, which has passed the senate, donating twenty acres of land from Fort Sidney military reservation to the city of Sidney, for the erection of a public building at Norfolk, passed the senate.

All these bills involve an appropriation, and hence encounter more or less opposition from the men in congress who think that enough money has been spent during this session for one fiscal year. They are in a good position, though, for favorable action in the next session. The following, however, calls for no appropriation and is not, therefore, liable to the same objection:

Extending the time of payment to purchasers of land of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska.

In this statement no mention has been made of numerous private bills, for the reason that they have no general interest, no matter how important they are to the individual claimant. It can be seen, too, that the people of Nebraska are not giving congress as much work to do as formerly, when the country was newer and the interests requiring governmental action more varied. Altogether it can be said that, taking into consideration the number of requests for national legislation, Nebraska has done very well at this session, even though no measures are advanced to the statute books.

LIGHTNING STRIKES A BOAT.

Three Men Killed, One Severely Shocked and the Craft Sunk.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Four men were out in a small boat on a lake in La Fourche parish last Saturday hunting alligators when a storm suddenly arose. Before the men could reach the shore a black cloud hanging low in the sky passed directly over their boat and a blinding flash of lightning darted earthward. Raymond Knight, who was in the vicinity watching the efforts of the men to reach the shore, saw the lightning strike the boat and the men disappear. All four of the men were struck by the lightning. Three of them—the Eliot brothers from Pointe au Cliene—were dead when Mr. Knight reached them. A. M. V. Verdain, the other man, was severely shocked. Mr. Knight carried the dead bodies to Lockport together with Verdain, who soon recovered.

THE BARRUNDIA CASE.

Mizner's Letter Ordering the General Surrendered to Guatemala.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A Panama special says the following is Minister Mizner's letter to Captain Pitts of the Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco in regard to the Barrundia case:

UNITED STATES LEGATION, 11:30 P. M., GUATEMALA, August 27.—If your ship is within one league of Guatemalan territory and you have aboard General Barrundia, it becomes your duty, under the laws of the nation, to deliver him to the Guatemalan authorities upon their demand, all allegations having been made to this legation that said Barrundia is a hostile and an enemy to this republic.

Saved a Train Wreck.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 9.—A man walking on the Boston & Maine track last night stumbled over a rail across the track. He could not remove the rail so he took the switch light from the socket and succeeded in stopping the heavily laden train within forty feet of the obstruction.

Lawyer Collier Not Insane.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Frank Collier, the attorney who has been on trial for insanity before Judge Gary, was discharged today by order of the judge and the case dismissed.

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